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KENNETH R. GLASER GARDERE WYNNE SEWELL, LLP			ABEBE, DANIEL DEMELASH	
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DALLAS, TX 75201-4761			DATE MAILED: 03/04/2004	, 5

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Paper No(s)/Mail Date 2.

6) Other: _

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DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Pinzon (6.161,005) and in view of Mattes et al. (6,380,842)

As to claim 1, Pinzon teaches a door operating system (Fig.1) for moving a latch (3) between open and closed position, including:

An operator mechanism (2) coupled to door latch (3);

A base controller (4) coupled to the operator mechanism for moving the door;

Remote controller (12) adapted for transmitting IR or RF code signals to the base controller receiver (7).

Pinzon teaches where the operator system arrangement includes speech recognition and where codes are transmitted from the remote controller to the controller. Pinzon, however, appears to let the user use his fingers by pushing the corresponding keypads on the remote controller and doesn't explicitly teach where speech recognition is located with in the remote controller. However, remote controllers having speech activated-recognition system are notoriously common and well known in the art. Mattes, for example, teaches a door operating system for opening and closing a door, comprising an electronic key (remote controller (2)) for remotely controlling the door

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operating system wherein the remote controller includes <u>speech recognition</u> for generating the operating signals from a voice command (Col.8, lines 10-23; Fig.3, 42). Therefore, one skilled in the art would appreciate the advantage of modifying the remote controller in Pinzon's art, especially in view of Mattes, for the purpose of allowing the user to speak the commands instead of manually pressing the keypads.

With respect to claims 2-7 and 11, Pinzon teaches where the remote controller (Fig.5, 61) having a circuit connected to the keypads includes RF transmitter (Fig.2, 33) for connecting with the base controller (28) by transmitting the codes to operate the doors and also where the remote controller could be hardwired to the base controller (Fig.2a, 22).

And Mattes teaches where the remote controller includes an RF and IR transmitter having its circuit connected to a micro-controller (21) and the speech recognition module (42) and keypads (14-16) (Col.5, line 18; Fig.3).

As to claim 8, Mattes teaches where the remote controller includes a microphone (43) for receiving voice commands including commands to open and close the doors and operating other adjacent functions (Col.51-60).

As to claim 9, Pinzon teaches where the door opening and closing system includes garage door (Fig. 5, 71).

As to claim 10, Official Notice is taken that speech recognition having speaker dependent mode is well known and would be obvious to include in Pinzon and Mattes art for security purpose.

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As to claims 12-13, Pinzon teaches where the remote controller (61) includes keypads for opening and closing garage door (71).

Claims 14-21 are analogous to claims 1-13 and are rejected for the foregoing reason by Pinzon in view of Mattes.

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Bush et al. (6,397,186), Figs.1 and 5 show a speech activatable remote controller with speech recognition system.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Daniel D Abebe whose telephone number is 703-308-5543. The examiner can normally be reached on monday-friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Doris To can be reached on 703-305-4827. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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DANIEL ABEBE PRIMARY EXAMINER

February 24, 2004